

*With the President's Compliments.*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TO THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

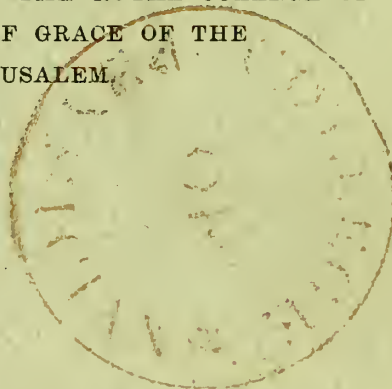
APRIL 9<sup>TH</sup>, 1906.

BY

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.,

M.D. HON. CAUSÂ, DUBLIN ; HON. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF  
PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND ; KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE  
ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

PRESIDENT.



LONDON :

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,  
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY

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THE past year has not been a very eventful one, but there are a few occurrences to which I wish to recall the attention of the College in this my first Presidential address.

The College may I think be congratulated on having maintained as regards the number of Fellows, Members and Licentiates, and in Finance, its favourable position of recent years.

The number of Fellows in the College Roll is now 328, of Members 458, of Licentiates 10,328, showing an increase of 4 Fellows, a decrease of 4 Members and an increase of 350 Licentiates. Death has removed from us 8 Fellows, to whom I shall presently refer, 10 Members, 62 Licentiates and 1 extra Licentiate.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer honours and distinctions upon certain of our Fellows and Licentiates. and to them I have to offer the congratulations of the College.

Upon James Barr, M.D., a Fellow of the College, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, University of Liverpool, was conferred on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, November 9th, 1905, the honour of Knighthood.

Upon Edgcumbe Venning, F.R.C.S., a Licentiate of the College, in recognition of his services as medical attendant of the Prime Minister, the honour of Knighthood, December 9th, 1905, on the resignation of Mr. Balfour's Ministry.

Upon Sir Balthazar Walter Foster, M.D., LL.D., M.P., a



Fellow of the College, on the occasion of the accession of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry, December, 1905, the distinction of Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in recognition of his political services as Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Local Government Board in the last Liberal Administration 1892-5.

Upon Sir Felix Semon, M.D. Berlin, Physician Extraordinary to the King, a Fellow of the College, the distinction of Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

The Bisset Hawkins Medal, a gold medal which is given triennially to a qualified practitioner who has during the preceding ten years in the opinion of this College done the best work in promoting Sanitary Science and Public Health, was handed after the Harveian Oration to Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.D. Aberdeen, D.Sc. Oxon., F.R.S., a Fellow of the College and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

The Baly Gold Medal was on the same occasion awarded to Professor Ivan Petrovitsch Pavloff, Professor of Physiology in the Military College at Sillamjazi, St. Petersburg, for pre-eminent distinction in the Science of Physiology. Professor Pavloff, owing to the disasters in his country, was unable to attend personally to receive the medal.

The Jenks Memorial Scholarship of £27 annually for five years was awarded, by the Censors Board, on the recommendation of your President in conjunction with the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Eric Alfred Charles Fazan, formerly of Epsom College, and now of the Middlesex Hospital.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on June 21st, 1905, by Dr. Frederick Thomas Roberts, who in an eloquent address expatiated on the example of Harvey in patient investigation, in brilliant conception and exposition and in modesty and graciousness of character. I may here mention that at a later meeting of the College it was decided that the date of the Harveian Oration and dinner should revert to St. Luke's Day, which will result in the next oration being delivered in October of the present year, when Dr. Osler will be the orator.

The Croonian Lectures were delivered in June last by Dr. Starling on "The Chemical Correlation of the Functions of the Body." Professor Starling in his able lectures sought to maintain the great probability that many of the important inter-actions of the digestive fluids and ferments, especially in the upper intestinal tract, were rather consequent upon circulating chemical agents than upon local reflex nervous stimuli.

The Fitz-Patrick Lectures were delivered in November last by Dr. Norman Moore, who continued the history of medicine from the middle ages, taking John Mirfield, 1393, as illustrative of that period in his first lecture, and Dr. Edward Browne, President of this College, and the son of another still more illustrious Fellow, in illustration of the state of medical learning in the seventeenth century, 1644-1708.

The Bradshaw Lecture "On Exophthalmic Goitre and its Treatment," was delivered in November by Dr. George Murray.

The Milroy Lectures on "Epidemic Diseases in England, with especial regard to evidence of their variability with persistence of type," were given by Dr. W. Hamer in March.

Dr. H. Batty Shaw took for the Goulstonian Lectures in March, the subject of Auto-intoxication, and traced the probable relationship of altered blood pressure, to renal changes and especially to absorption into the circulation of the products of necrotic changes in the kidneys.

The Lumleian Lectures were also delivered last month by Dr. Ferrier, "On Tabes Dorsalis," in which he analysed the vast literature of that disease, and brought up to date its symptomatology and treatment. Dr. Ferrier maintained the important position that Tabes Dorsalis and General Paralysis of the Insane were essentially of syphilitic origin, affecting different but analogous portions of the nervous system.

For the Oliver Sharpey Lectures of this present month Dr. E. I. Spriggs considered "The bearing of Metabolism Experiments upon the Treatment of some Diseases," and again illustrated the importance of well thought out clinical experiments and observations both on man and animals in discovering or more effectively directing measures of treatment calculated for the relief of human suffering.

Amongst the acquisitions of the College I must first mention the portrait by Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., of His Majesty the King, which originated in a Fund commencing with a sum left from subscriptions to view the Coronation procession, and was supplemented by further subscriptions from Fellows and made up to 250 guineas, by the addition of £28, from the College Treasury. The picture, which represents His Majesty in evening dress with the star and ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is an excellent half-length portrait, and will ever hold the place of honour as that of the most illustrious Honorary Fellow of our College. I wish to express the great indebtedness of the College to Mr. Luke Fildes for contributing to our possessions so worthy and interesting a work of art.

A legacy of £500 was announced in April, 1905, from the late Mrs. Begley, widow of Dr. William Chapman Begley, a former Fellow of the College, by direction of her late husband, and Mrs. Begley adds to her will the direction that the legacy be given free of legacy duty "to show her admiration of the Faculty and her gratitude to some of its members during her widowhood."

A lithographic portrait of Esquirol was also left to the College by Mrs. Begley and a print of Pinel's entitled "Contemplation," which has unfortunately never been found since her husband's decease.

On May 11th an "inspeximus" charter granted by King Charles II to the College of Physicians in 1683 was through Dr. Norman Moore and at the instance of his friend Mr. Sidney Young, a member of the Court of the Barbers' Company, generously presented by that Company to the College.

On June 23rd, 1905, Sir Samuel Wilks, our former honoured President, who is still I am happy to report in fair health, presented to the College through the Harveian Librarian some interesting mementos of Dr. Edward Jenner, including an autograph, a coloured drawing of his house and two medals in silver and bronze, struck in honour of Dr. Sacco, the introducer of vaccination into Italy, 1802.

The Library during the past year has received as usual some



valuable gifts. Fellows and Members, with other authors, have sent copies of their new works; and several Fellows have contributed old books of historical or antiquarian interest. Among these, Dr. Osler has given us the Diary of the Rev. J. Ward, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, written shortly after the time of Shakspeare, a work not only of Shakspearean, but of medical interest; and the translation by Nahum Tate into English verse of the Latin poem of Fracastorius on "Syphilis," with other old anatomical and medical books. From Sir H. Vansittart Neale (through Dr. Oswald Browne), we have received a copy of a work by Mead, previously wanting in the Library. Dr. Colman, Dr. Cullingworth, Dr. E. T. Wilson, Dr. de Havilland Hall and Mr. Fleming have also presented rare old books. Sir Dyce Duckworth, Treasurer, has given us, besides books, some valuable autograph letters of modern physicians. It is hoped that other Fellows will bear in mind that the College now possesses a collection of autographs not large, but of great interest; and that contributions of medical autographs will always be welcome.

In the purchase of new books, the subjects of Plague and Tropical Diseases have received special attention. Some interesting old books have also been bought, such as the English translation of Harvey's memorable treatise, "On the motion of the Heart," printed in 1653 (a very rare book), and a presentation copy of a work by Mead, in the original morocco binding.

On the occasion of the recent Centenary Exhibition of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the College lent, at the request of the Society, various autographs and documents of or about the date 1805; including the official correspondence of the College on the subject of vaccination in 1807; a collection of printed books on the subject, with other MSS. and books.

The College is indebted to the Harveian Librarian, Dr. Payne, for his unceasing labours and watchfulness in the interests of the Library.

The College will recollect that in April last a motion of Dr. Norman Moore, seconded by Sir Dyce Duckworth, was carried,

“that in view of the constantly increasing mortality from plague in India since 1896, and of the mortality of 252,000 in January and February of the present year, a committee be appointed to report to the College on the desirability of the College addressing His Majesty’s Government on the subject.” A Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Payne, Dr. Norman Moore, Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. John Anderson, Dr. W. J. R. Simpson and Surgeon-General Dr. W. R. Beatson.

The Committee reported to the College on June 23rd, that the epidemic, starting with a mortality in the first year 1896 of 30,000, had, in the year 1904, caused a mortality of 1,040,000, and had caused the deaths of 687,705 in the first four months of 1905. It affected chiefly the Punjab, the North West Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, and there was danger of its extension to other portions of the Empire.

The Report recommended that the College should approach the Government and point out the importance of wider and more special measures being taken to control the disease, and should offer its aid in any manner possible in the grave circumstances existing. Surgeon-General Beatson did not wholly concur in the report, having in view some measures already in course of adoption by the Government.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and a deputation from the College, consisting of the President, the Members of the Committee and the Registrar, was courteously received by the Secretary of State for India (Mr. St. John Brodrick), and presented to him a printed memorandum expressing the views and recommendations of the College on the subject; some conversation ensued, and Mr. Brodrick thanked the deputation and expressing his acknowledgments to the College, promised to forward the memorandum with his next dispatches to India.

In May, 1905, a letter was received by the Registrar from the Royal Commissioners on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, warmly thanking the College for the valuable report they had received in response to their application for information in November, 1904. A full account of the College

proceedings in respect to this application is given in the last Presidential Address.

The Proceedings of the College last year with reference to an application from Mr. Lyttelton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that the Royal Colleges should grant a special Diploma in Tropical Medicine, will be within the recollection of the Fellows.

There was in the first instance some divergence of view between the two Colleges, as to how the application should be met, the Royal College of Surgeons favouring the granting of such a Diploma to which course this College was decidedly opposed.

I may quote from Sir William Church's reference to the action of this College on the receipt of a report from the Committee of Management :—

“In the debate which took place on the reception of the report, everyone recognised and agreed to the desirability of facilities for the study of Tropical Disease being afforded, as far as possible in this country, for those who had obtained Colonial appointments or intended practising in tropical countries, but great doubts were expressed as to the advisability of instituting a special diploma in Tropical Medicine. After a somewhat lengthy debate, the motion that the report of the Committee of Management be adopted was put to the College and negatived by a large majority.”

On the recommendation of a Committee of Delegates from the two Colleges, it was agreed to appoint visitors to report to the Colleges upon the schools and examinations in that department and upon the whole subject of Tropical Medicine, a year being allowed to elapse for this purpose. The College is greatly indebted to the visitors, Dr. Taylor and Mr. Godlee, for the valuable report which they presented; this was referred to the Committee and the following resolution unanimously adopted by them, and accepted by both Colleges on December 21st :—

“That the Delegates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, while desirous of encouraging the study of Tropical Medicine, and of meeting the wishes of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are nevertheless of opinion that it is not desirable



to institute a special diploma. They recommend, however, that the Royal Colleges should express their willingness to appoint assessors to the examinations conducted by the London School of Tropical Medicine, of students who have followed, there or elsewhere, a course of instruction approved by the Royal Colleges; and that to those candidates who hold the diplomas of the Royal Colleges, and are approved by the examiners, certificates endorsed by the aforesaid assessors may be granted."

The two Royal Colleges also adopted the resolution:—

"That it be referred to the Committee of Management to consult with the Authorities of the London School of Tropical Medicine regarding the arrangements necessary for giving effect to the proposal of the two Colleges and to report thereon."

The Registrar having communicated the result of the conferences of the two Royal Colleges to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on January 11th, a reply expressing Lord Elgin's complete satisfaction with the arrangements made by the Royal Colleges for the recognition of Tropical Medicine.

The Royal Colleges may be congratulated on the recognition by the Colonial Office of their action in this matter, which may be regarded as having established the principle that whilst any step which might lead to a detachment from the conjoint diploma of the Colleges of any one department of medical practice is to be avoided, at the same time every encouragement should be given to the post graduate study at recognised institutions in a department of medicine of such especial importance to the empire as that of Tropical Medicine.

In response to an application from the Egyptian Medical School and Hospital that their curriculum of medical education should receive recognition for the conjoint examination, it was, after some prolonged negotiations, agreed that a visitor appointed by the two Royal Colleges should be received at their examinations in Cairo with a view to securing the due maintenance of the College standards, and that the Egyptian curriculum of four years should be supplemented by a fifth year of clinical study at a recognised school and hospital in England, to be followed by the final conjoint examination of the Colleges.



A proposal before the Royal College of Surgeons and the General Medical Council that the subjects of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, should be relegated to the department of general education preceding the entrance of the student upon his five years' medical course was not favourably received by this College. A report of the Committee of Management, adverse to the proposal, communicated to the College in January, was carried. The action of this College already recognising technical instruction in these subjects in the secondary schools was regarded as a step sufficiently calculated *for the present* to secure the necessary degree of education in preliminary science by the end of the first six months of medical studentship; and, in many cases, even before the commencement of the medical course. The Colleges were reluctant to do anything calculated to remove the instruction in these sciences from their supervision and control, since they can estimate better than non-professional authorities the kind and degree of knowledge of such subjects which ought to be required from medical students.

At the last College Meeting a Committee was appointed on the motion of Dr. Champneys to examine and report upon the curriculum on Midwifery and Diseases of Women. The Committee was a very large one and has not yet reported.

The financial position of the College remains, as for the last few years, satisfactory. There has been some decline in the receipts for licences in accordance with some general falling off in the number of students entering the profession. The Finance Committee observe, however, that: "As pointed out in previous reports, the gradual decrease in the numbers of students entering the profession of late years must necessarily cause a falling off in the number of candidates for examination; but it is satisfactory to find that in spite of the numerous degrees and diplomas in the country, the conjoint examining board continues to attract each year to the Final Examination much the same proportion of the students who commenced professional study five years previously," *e.g.*, of 838 male students registered in England in 1896, 61·9 per cent. entered for the final examination; of 698 registered in 1900, 64·3 per cent.

entered for the final examination, the average being 62·3 per cent. for these five years, and 61·5 for the previous five.

The Committee of Management and the Finance Committee of the two Colleges will probably in the near future have some difficult and anxious work in connection with the termination of the tenancies of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the Royal Army Medical College.

At a meeting of the College in July of last year a letter was received from the Privy Council enclosing a programme of an International Congress on "Physio-therapeutics," to be held at Liège on August 12th, and stating that if the College approved a representative, the Lord President would recommend him as a delegate from His Majesty's Government, with credentials from the Foreign Office. Dr. H. Lewis Jones, President of the English Committee of the Congress, was nominated, and his name was transmitted to the Lord President. On the 2nd August the Clerk of the Council wrote that Dr. Jones had been appointed to represent the British Government at the Congress, and that the Belgian Government and His Majesty's Legation at Brussels had been officially informed of the same, and that Dr. Jones had been furnished with a letter of introduction to the British Minister. Dr. Lewis Jones duly attended the Congress and on his return reported to the Registrar the accomplishment of his mission and the success of the Meeting.

It is long since a Delegate from the College has been sent at the request of the Privy Council to an International Congress held abroad, duly accredited as a representative of the British Government, and the College is indebted to the representations of our late President, Sir W. Church, to the Privy Council last year for having secured to British Medicine a proper footing at these Congresses.

Dr. Theodore Williams, at the invitation of the Lord President, was similarly nominated in August last by your President (as the invitation came after the July Comitia), to attend the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Paris in the ensuing October, and was duly accredited.

I am happy to report that our Treasurer is about to proceed

to the Congress at Lisbon on the same footing, after some correspondence with the Privy Council on the subject.

In January last a letter was received from the Royal Sanitary Institute inviting the College to appoint delegates to represent it at the Annual Congress of the Institute to be held at Bristol in July next. By desire of the College I have nominated Dr. Handford of Nottingham and Sir George Hare Philipson of Newcastle.

I will now ask your permission briefly to review the lives of Fellows who have been removed from us in the past year.

DR. WILLIAM OGLE, of Derby, died in that town on May 16th, 1905, after a long illness, at the age of 81. He was a Lincolnshire man, the son of the Vicar of a parish near Boston. He was educated at Rugby in the time of Dr. Arnold and was a Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He studied medicine however at the University of Edinburgh and in Dublin and then came to London to practise, his first appointment being to the Pimlico Provident Dispensary. He took the M.D. of Cambridge in 1858 and became a Fellow of this College ten years later. He was elected Physician to the Derby Infirmary in 1860 and continued in that office for thirty years, when he became Consulting Physician. In 1894 he became a Justice of the Peace for the county. Dr. Ogle did a considerable consulting practice in Derby and the neighbourhood. He organised the Nursing and Sanitary Institution of Derby and devoted much time to its development. He contributed papers to the *British Medical Journal* on Preventive Medicine and was the author of "Thoughts on Social Science." He also contributed papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society* on the Physiology and Pathology of the cervical portion of the Sympathetic Nerve (vol. lii) and on Anosmia (vol. liii). He married in 1860 Miss Margaret Lambert of Bradford, who survives him. His two sons, the Rev. Hugh Lambert Ogle of Plumstead, Kent, and the Rev. Philip Douglas Ogle, Vicar of Nottingham, also survive him. Dr. Ogle was a man of deep religious convictions and a staunch

x N.B. a mistake Dr. W. Ogle of London, late superintendent of Statistics, Genl. Registrar's Office was the author of these papers  
Dr. W. Ogle is not related to the late Dr. W. Ogle of Derby.



supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. With his strong character and simple faith he was much loved and respected by friends and patients.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM OGLE, of London, a member of an old family coming originally from Northumberland, and a distant cousin of the late Professor Ogle, of Oxford, was a widely distinguished man, and was very intimately associated with this College throughout his long professional life. Educated at Wakefield and at Trinity College, Oxford, he graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1851 and M.D. in 1857, became a Fellow of the College in 1855, and was successively Censor, Senior Censor, Harveian Orator in 1880, and, in 1885, was elected a Vice-President of the College, an office which was instituted during the Presidency of the late Sir William Jenner, and has been discontinued since 1890. His Harveian Oration, which, with the full appendix of notes and references, is a monument of erudition both critical and historical, included a vigorous defence of well considered experimental vivisection, which came with peculiar force from one whose humanity was so gentle and who was himself so entirely detached from having ever inflicted intentional suffering upon any animal or human being. Dr. John Ogle was member and corresponding member of innumerable learned Medical Societies and an Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. His medical education was chiefly at St. George's Hospital, and it was at that hospital that he worked as assistant and full physician for twenty years until about 1876, when, following upon a severe attack of typhoid fever, he became afflicted with melancholia which

\* { lasted many months, and although completely recovered from, rendered it advisable for him to lessen the strain of work. He retired from the active duties of the Hospital as consulting physician although continuing in private practice for many years afterwards.

Dr. Ogle was a man of profound scholarship, of old world courtliness and Christian gentleness and simplicity. He was an advanced Churchman. The period of his Oxford career, which corresponded with the Tractarian times, brought him into

*N.B. This is wrongly stated the melancholia preceded the attack of Typhoid Fever which apparently cured it.*



intimacy with many great and interesting statesmen and divines, amongst them Gladstone, Newman, Keble, Dean Church, Dr. Temple, and Dr. Benson. His was a very cultivated but timid mind but little inclined to travel beyond classic teachings. A wise if not an adventurous physician he could appreciate the views and aspirations of younger men if he did not directly participate in them. He was a successful clinical teacher and an admirable examiner. With Mr. Timothy Holmes, Dr. Ogle edited the first volumes of the *St. George's Hospital Reports* for eight years from 1866. He was the author of a monograph on *Puncturing the Abdomen for the Relief of Tympanites*. Dr. Ogle has left little or nothing behind him in the way of permanent contributions to Medical Science, although as editor of the *St. George's Hospital Reports* and of the *Medical and Chirurgical Reviews*, and in the *Pathological Transactions* he made valuable suggestions to contemporary medical thought and knowledge. The medical world is the better for the life he spent in it. Many who were students and are now long since in practice bear the impress of his sound teaching, his accurate scholarship and his great humanity. He was very beloved and honoured in the Fellowship of this College. Dr. Ogle married in 1854 Elizabeth, daughter of Albert Smith, Esq. (whose family afterwards took the name of Blakelock) and had five sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. A son, Cyril Ogle, is a Fellow of the College and one of the physicians at St. George's Hospital.

SIR JOHN SCOTT BURDON-SANDERSON, Bart., LL.D., M.D. Edin., F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Born at Jesmond, Northumberland, December 21st, 1828, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson was the son of Richard Burdon, a gentleman of an old county family, who took the surname of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. Educated at home and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris, he settled in London in 1855 and held successively the following offices :

Medical Officer of Health for Paddington	1856-1867
Inspector Med. Dept. Privy Council	... 1860-1865

Assistant and full Physician Brompton	}	1860-1870
Hospital ... ..		
Assistant Physician Middlesex Hospital	}	
Superintendent Brown Institution ...		1871-1878
Professor of Physiology, University Col-		
lege Hospital, London ... ..		1874-1882
Waynflete Professor of Physiology, Oxford		1882-1895
Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford ...		1895-1904
President of the Pathological Society of		
London ... ..		1903-1904

He was Harveian Orator in 1876; the oration was never published. He received the Baly Medal for his researches in physiology in 1880, and was Croonian Lecturer at the Royal Society in 1891. He also received the medal of the Royal Society for his researches in physiology and pathology. Sir John served on three Royal Commissions; on Hospitals in 1883; on Meat and Milk in relation to Consumption in 1890; and on the University of London 1892-94. He was created a Baronet in 1899.

Of the many offices held by Sir John Burdon-Sanderson those relating to public health—which occupied the first ten years of his London career 1856-67, and those relating to physiology and to pathology in London and at Oxford from 1871 to the end of his busy life, were the principal fields of his work, which was essentially that of a physiologist pressing his inquiries on into the domain of pathology. Burdon-Sanderson's bent of mind was not such as to have enabled him ever to attain eminence as a physician, and his attachment to the Middlesex and Brompton Hospitals over a period of ten years was chiefly useful in giving a more practical insight into the relationship between health and disease with which his experimental inquiries were so much concerned. Perhaps his best work was embodied in his reports to the Privy Council, which were on many important subjects contributed from time to time for a period of more than twenty years.

He was a great student of life—a biologist both in the animal and vegetable world—and a profound exponent of the processes of life in healthy function and as perverted in disease.

Burdon-Sanderson was one of the earliest advocates in this country of the use of mechanical and electrical methods in physiological and clinical work. He was among the first to use the sphygmograph of Marey in the sixties, and later the cardiograph; he employed both instruments in clinical investigations at his two hospitals. Still more recently, indeed up to the time of his death, he closely studied the electrical reaction and resistance of tissues. In one of his latest addresses, that to the Pathological Society as President in 1904, he insists upon the great importance of employing the methods of chemistry in aid of experimental inquiries into the origin of infective processes. With his intimate acquaintance with the scientific literature of Europe Burdon-Sanderson was almost beforehand in many of the shifting phases and rapid developments in physiology of his time, which corresponded with that kaleidoscopic period, the latter half of the nineteenth century, during which the veteran Kölliker is said to have exclaimed that the average life-time of a physiological fact was three days. Thus Sir John never arrived at any such brilliant result of his labours as might haply have made undying fame for a more speculative if a less profoundly learned man. It is probable that his great initiative in many directions, his great power of formulating data for new work, and his inspiring training and encouragement of younger men will not have built for him a name beyond their memory. But what of that? He was none the less happy in his work, and Science has been none the less profoundly served, enriched and advanced by his having lived in her cause. His researches on artificial tuberculosis in relation to the pathology of phthisis and his articles in *Holmes System of Surgery on Inflammation* are the best remembered of his writings, and were of great value and authority in their time, but are even now past the period of more than historical usefulness and interest. He towered in his great and benevolent sympathies and in his sweet and dignified character above those who dared to protest on grounds of humanity against his appointment to the Professorship of Physiology at Oxford, and who endeavoured to thwart him in obtaining a grant for a physiological laboratory at that University. His personal ascendancy on that occasion was



witnessed and has been well described by Sir William Church. His own calmness in contrast with the violence of his opponents gained for him many additional friends, and strengthened his position in the Regius Professorship of Medicine which he afterwards held.

Of commanding stature, with magnificently proportioned head, and handsome, delicately-cut features, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson was a man of calm and philosophic temperament, with a dignity and kindliness of manner, and an entire absence of cynicism or satire, that rendered him peculiarly attractive to younger men, and capable of stimulating them to their best work. He was singularly absent-minded in the ordinary affairs of life, and many humorous stories are current about him which are too well-known to many of the Fellows here for me to quote.

Sir John married a sister of the late Lord Herschell, who survives him. There were no children. He had had several severe illnesses and had been for some years in fragile health, although nothing thwarted him in his desire for work. While Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and in his 75th year he accepted the Presidentship of the Pathological Society of London in 1903. He died on November 23rd, 1905, and was buried at Wolvercote Cemetery, near Oxford. A large and representative gathering, including many Fellows of this College, attended the funeral service at Magdalen College Chapel.

THOMAS ALBERT CARTER, M.D., J.P., died on December 16th, at Shottery Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, from heart failure during an attack of renal colic at the age of 72. Born at Henley-on-Thames in 1834, where his father was in business, Dr. Carter began his professional life as an apprentice to Mr. Coles of Woodstock, and then proceeded to the Edinburgh University, and in due time became an assistant to Hughes Bennett, then Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and graduated M.D. in 1856, obtaining a gold medal for his thesis. He subsequently spent some time in the study of chemistry in Paris and at Berlin, and returning to Edinburgh became Resident Physician in the Royal Infirmary. He contributed a valuable paper to *Beale's Archives*



of *Medicine* in 1862 on a carmine gelatine for injecting the blood vessels, and to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* on Indican in the blood and urine ; but his most interesting and important communications were in two papers contributed to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 1864, and the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, 1870, on the distal communications of the blood vessels with the Lymphatics and on a Diaplasmatic system of vessels. The tenuity of his carmine injecting fluid enabled him to demonstrate fine irregular tubular channels in the tissues communicating with the capillaries. These he called "diaplasmatic canals" because they were too fine to permit of the passage of blood corpuscles. From his descriptions and figures there can be no doubt that these canals are the fine tissue spaces through which the lymph circulates, and Carter was undoubtedly one of the first to demonstrate these tissue spaces or canals and their relation to the capillary blood stream, not only by communications between the capillary blood vessels and lymphatics, but also by fine channels, finer than would admit a blood corpuscle between the two systems of capillaries.

Dr. Carter became a Member of this College in 1859, and he then settled in Leamington and became Physician to the Warwick Dispensary and the Warneford Hospital and soon was busily engaged in consulting practice. He was admitted a Fellow in 1874. He retired in 1884 and went to live at Shottery, near Stratford-on-Avon. With his high scientific training and very keen powers of observation and manipulation he seems to have combined a cultivated taste and a love of art and the beautiful in everything, that must have rendered his eighteen years of retired ease delightful to himself and his many friends. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. One son is a distinguished member and examiner of the Inns of Court. Another son is a Member of our College in practice at Cheltenham, and has contributed to medical literature, and a third is an officer in the North Lancashire Regiment.

SIR JOSEPH EWART, M.D., J.P., Deputy Surgeon-General I.M.S., retired, died at Brighton on January 10th, 1906, in his 75th year, and was buried in Cumberland near his family home.

Dr. Ewart was of Scottish stock but of a family long resident in Cumberland at Holmhead, where he was born 75 years ago, and inherited the family estates. He was educated at Carlisle, at Glasgow and at Guy's Hospital. He took his Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1853 and his M.D. at the University of St. Andrews in the same year. He became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1876 and a Fellow in 1881. He entered the East India Company's service in 1853 as Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and saw active service in the Mutiny. He afterwards took on civil work and became Professor first of Physiology then of Medicine at the Calcutta Medical College, Senior Physician to the College Hospital and Senior Surgeon to the European General Hospital. He was also President of the Faculty of Medicine and Member of the Senate of the Calcutta University. With the restless and multifarious energy so characteristic of Anglo-Indian medical men of that time, and indeed up to much later times, which led them to regard the highest functions of Medicine and Surgery as but partially adequate to fill their lives, he took on municipal work and became a Commissioner and a Magistrate of Calcutta, entering vigorously into measures of drainage and water supply for the city. He also took part in helping on the educational movement amongst native women.

Considerably broken in health by tropical illnesses and overwork he retired in 1879 with the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and settled in Brighton. He there soon interested himself in municipal work, was elected on the Municipal Council in 1884 and an Alderman in 1893, and was subsequently Mayor of the town. He was also a Justice of the Peace both for Brighton and for his own county of Cumberland, and for twenty years was a member and part of the time Vice-Chairman of the Brighton and Preston School Board. He was, further, more or less prominently and officially concerned as Governor, Consulting Physician, President, or holding all three of these offices at most of the Medical and Philosophical Institutions of Brighton. He likewise took an active and a prominent position in the British Medical Association both during his residence in Calcutta and in Brighton.

Sir Joseph Ewart made many contributions to medical literature on vital statistics, sanitary matters and tropical diseases in India. He was for some years Editor of the *Indian Annals of Medical Science* where most of his papers appeared. He received the honour of knighthood at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion in 1895 for his many public services in India and in this country.

In 1856 he married the daughter of Major St. George Lister, who predeceased him, leaving no family.

Sir Joseph Ewart was a man of restless energy and of that masterful quality of mind which seems to be especially nurtured by the crises, vicissitudes and many-sided experience of prominent Anglo-Indian life and which determines success in that great sphere for strenuous work. Of powerful physique, of very temperate and severe habits and tastes which, with his northern hardihood, were no doubt derived from his Presbyterian ancestry and up-bringing, he brought strong common sense and wide and varied thought and experience to the service of his fellow-men and was ever a deeply respected member of the community. A radical in politics he unsuccessfully attempted to enter Parliament for Brighton in 1895. I cannot forbear to add that Sir Joseph Ewart was of that class of man, a larger representation of which would be very welcome in our Fellowship.

HENRY MATTHEWS TUCKWELL, M.A., M.D. Oxon., elected a Fellow of the College in 1870, was born 1835 in Oxford, where his father, a man of great intellectual attainments, who was a pupil of Abernethy's and a fellow student with Mr. Skey and Sir George Burrows, went in 1808, and for thirty years was the leading surgeon. Mr. Tuckwell was educated at Bromsgrove School, and from there went to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856, with a first class in Natural Science, proceeding to M.A. in due course. In 1856 he entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and took his M.R.C.S. in 1858, and a year later gained a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, and continued the study of medicine in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He took his M.D. at Oxford in 1863, and the Membership of this College in 1862.



He was appointed in 1866, Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and soon acquired a large consulting practice in Oxford and the county, at the zenith of which, however, after twenty years' connection with the Infirmary, he was smitten with glaucoma and was obliged to relinquish all work. This misfortune, which resulted in complete blindness, elicited the warmest sympathy of a large circle of professional and other friends, who presented to him in testimony of their esteem an illuminated address, and a gold chronometer repeater. It is stated in the interesting and sympathetic notice of him in the *Lancet*, that he bore his sad lot, deprived alike of the power of active work and the interest of literature, with great fortitude and patience. An appreciation and love of music was a great help and solace to him.

Dr. Tuckwell was a very well educated man, and a highly trained physician. In his student life he was regarded as one of the best of the St. Bartholomew's men of his time. Dr. John Ogle refers in his Harveian Oration, to his work in classifying the Van der Kolk collection of pathological specimens which was purchased for the Radcliffe Museum by the University of Oxford, mainly at the initiative of Christ Church.

Dr. Tuckwell also published several contributions to the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports* on the Pathology of Chorea and two communications to the *British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review*, one on Imperforate Hymen, and retention of the menstrual fluid, and another on Maniacal Chorea. Dr. Tuckwell married in 1866, a daughter of Dr. Bishop, late of Oxford, who survives him. There were no children.

THOMAS EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D., LL.D. Edin., Deputy-Surgeon General I.M.S., Retired, Honorary Physician to King Edward VII. and to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

The son of the Rev. James Charles, D.D. of the Established Church of Scotland, Dr. Edmondston Charles was Scotch on both sides. He was born in Calcutta in 1834, the eldest of a family of four children. His grandfather was a learned theologian and his mother, from whose family he derived the name Edmondston, a lady of literary attainments. He was educated in Edinburgh.



where he graduated M.D. in 1855, and the following year he went out to India and served with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, was present at the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, and in many military actions in that campaign. He took an active and distinguished part in the siege of Lucknow, and was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasps for Delhi and Lucknow in 1859. Soon afterwards Dr. Charles returned to Calcutta and became Professor of Midwifery and Obstetric Physician to the Medical College of Bengal, and rapidly acquired a great reputation and a large practice in Calcutta and in the Presidency of Bengal. His old friend, Dr. MacDougall of Cannes, writes me that Charles at the storming of Delhi, with his usual impetuosity, forgetting his gentler craft, was one of the first to arrive at the top of the scaling ladder ; and when Professor of Midwifery at the height of his popularity in Calcutta, an excellent cartoon of him appeared in the local *Punch*, with the doubly apposite title of "the great deliverer of Bengal."

Dr. Charles spent the greater part of a year's leave in 1865 in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, posting himself up under Virchow and Frerichs in the most modern pathology of the day. He founded the Eden Hospital in Calcutta. After twenty years' hard and distinguished civil work in Calcutta, he retired in 1880 and came to Europe. He spent some time in London studying at various hospitals, and I had the privilege of seeing much of him in the out-patient room of the Brompton Hospital between 1880 and 1886. He spent the winters of those years at Cannes. In 1886 he left Cannes and went to practise in Rome, and whilst there made a close study of malaria and edited the Sydenham Society's translation of Marchiafava and Bignami's work on that disease. He also, whilst at home, thoroughly acquainted himself with the archæology of that city, and was a most interesting and instructive friend with whom to visit its wealth of antiquities. Charles was another of those men whom the Indian sun seems to impel to the utmost energy and enthusiasm of work. His service with his regiment was stirringly active and combatant. His career in Calcutta was throughout one of brilliant teaching and extensive practice mainly in obstetric and gynæcological medicine. At Cannes he was restless and in a sphere too

restricted for his capacity for work. In Rome it would have been the same had it not been for his delighted interest in the exploration of the archæological riches of the place. His summers in Europe were spent in mountaineering excursions, and despite his debilitated frame and impaired muscular physique even at this time he would perform feats of mountaineering with the aid of guides, such as the ascent of the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, that more than qualified him for the Alpine Club.

Dr. Charles finally left Rome in 1902 and settled at Flushing, Falmouth, where he continued to practise but spent much of his time yachting. He was an ardent bicyclist when in Rome, and at Falmouth he rode a motor bicycle. He was twice elected President of the Falmouth branch of the British Medical Association and was a Vice-President of the Falmouth Hospital. He was a skilled mechanic and delighted in new inventions. Of tall, spare, military build, delicately-handsome features, with long flowing beard, Edmondston Charles was a striking personality. Enthusiastic and generous in temperament, his kindness and hospitality to friends and his generosity to patients were proverbial. Owing to foreign residence he could rarely attend our college meetings, but he was thoroughly loyal in the Fellowship.

Dr. Charles married in 1869, Ada Henrietta, daughter of General F. H. Rundall, R.E., C.S.I., who survives him. There are six children, of whom the four sons were distinguished by scholarships at Winchester and the two daughters are well known in architecture.

LIONEL SMITH BEALE, M.B. London, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, King's College, London, Consulting Physician, King's College Hospital, was the son of Lionel John Beale, M.R.C.S., who practised in Long Acre and who was one of the earliest of the Health Officers for London. Educated at Highgate and at King's College he matriculated with honours in chemistry and zoology at the University of London, worked for two years as anatomical assistant to Professor Acland at Oxford, and then completed his medical studies at King's College and Hospital.

Lionel Beale attained to eminence very early in life. He became a Fellow of this College in 1859, at the age of 31. He established a laboratory of his own in 1852 where he taught the use of the microscope and gave courses of instruction in physiological chemistry and minute anatomy and pathology, and it was for distinction in these subjects that he was elected F.R.S., at the age of 29. In 1853 he became Professor of Physiology at King's College. He gave the Croonian Lectures at the Royal Society in 1865 on the ultimate nerve fibres and their distribution. In 1871 he received the Baly Medal at this College, and in 1875 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures on "Life and Vital Action in Health and Disease."

It was in the sciences connected with medicine that he was a successful teacher. He was amongst the earliest workers with the higher powers of the microscope, and he had the gift of being able to delineate with accuracy what he observed. Of his numerous writings those on minute anatomy, his text-book on the *Microscope in Medicine*, and his works on Renal and Hepatic Diseases brought him into fame. The controversies which he later entered upon with those who held a more materialistic view as to the evolution of life and the nature of vital force, although pursued with a zest and a courage that gained for him the applause of many of his contemporaries, told, as he was well aware, to the disadvantage of his reputation as a practical physician. There were, however, in reality few men more shrewd and practical at the bedside than he. He had perhaps the largest experience in insurance work of any physician of his time, Dr. Pollock and the late Sir H. Sieveking perhaps alone excepted; for as director and medical officer to the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society over a period of forty years more than 5,000 lives were accepted on his personal examination. Two years ago the lives that had thus passed through his hands were regarded as worthy of scientific investigation into the rate of mortality amongst them. The results were extremely favourable and afforded testimony to Dr. Beale's professional skill and insight. Dr. Beale also held for some years the office of Medical Referee to the Treasury.



Lionel Beale had a profound and practical knowledge of botany. He was conversant not only with the structure but the habits of plants. He knew the life-history and habitat of each variety, and in his garden at Weybridge—and in a humbler degree even on his leads in London, he would work out successfully the proper surroundings for each kind.

Beale was a man of great intellectual courage, an accurate observer and a pioneer in the use, interpretation and delineation of the higher powers of the microscope in histology and medicine. He was curiously unconventional in his tastes and habits, and went but little into society. He had, however, throughout life many strong friends who recognised in him a sincere, generous, and tender-hearted man.

He married in 1859, Frances, daughter of the Reverend Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S., of St. Leonards, a Fellow of this College, and had two sons; one, the elder, died in childhood. The surviving son, Peyton Beale, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, is an Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital and Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital.

I desire in conclusion to express to all the Fellows, and to the Officers and Council of the College, my acknowledgments of the kind and courteous support which I have received during the past year. To the Registrar, Dr. Liveing, with his wide and intimate knowledge of the traditions and current affairs of the College, I am profoundly indebted for able and loyal help on all occasions. Nor must I omit to express the indebtedness of the College to the Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and to the Committee of Management, for the labours they have expended upon the valuable reports which we have, from time to time, received upon matters of the highest importance to the College.











